The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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AGENCY OF THE
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Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
SMETHPORT, PA.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Hamlin's Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
Office—Ford Building,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
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Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,
11 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wilkers, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.
WM. SPECHT.
SMETHPORT, Feb. 4, 1874.

Popping Corn.

And there they sat a popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Cutter;
John Stiles as fat as any ox,
And Susan, fat as butter.

And there they sat, and shelled the corn,
And raked and stirred the fire,
And talked of different kinds of corn,
And hitched their chairs up higher.

Then Susan, she the popper shook,
Then John he shook the popper,
Till both their faces grew as red
As sauce-pans made of copper.

And then they shelled and popped and ate,
All kinds of fun a poking,
And he haw-hawed at her remarks,
And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped, and still they ate,
John's mouth was like a hopper,
And stirred the fire and sprinkled salt,
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine and then struck ten,
And still the corn kept popping;
It struck eleven—then struck twelve,
And still no sign of stopping.

And John he ate, and Susan thought—
The corn did pop and patter,
Till John cried out "The corn's a fire!
Why, Susan, what's the matter?"

Said she: "John Stiles, it's one o'clock,
You'll die of indigestion,
I'm sick of all this popping corn—
Why don't you pop the question?"

A TALE OF THE CATSKILLS.

As the stage that daily makes its trips from the village of Catskill to the Mountain House drew up to the door of the hotel on a pleasant summer forenoon, conveying the passengers who had arrived at the village in the night boat from New York, a beautiful lady, handsomely and elegantly dressed, and displaying that tasteful arrangement of attire that at once strikes the observer with satisfaction, was seen upon the balcony eagerly eyeing and scanning each gentleman passenger as he alighted from the vehicle.

On that morning there were six passengers inside of the coach, and two occupied the seat outside with the driver. One of these passengers was the writer of this narrative.

As the last gentleman emerged from the coach, the lady drew a jeweled hand across her face, and struck her forehead as if in wild despair; then drawing a comb from her head that confined her hair, she allowed her rich tresses to fall negligently upon her shoulders, and then turning about, she paced the balcony from end to end. At last, apparently fatigued with her walk, she approached the landlord, who stood in the doorway, and in a low and plaintive voice, accompanied with the faintest shadow of a smile, she said: "Not come yet?"

"Not to-day, but to-morrow," returned the host.

"Oh, yes, he'll come to-morrow," the lady replied, then quietly withdrew to her apartment.

"A sad case, sir," said the gentleman, addressing the writer, who loitered near, "but I trust I may be forgiven for practicing what I hope may be deemed an innocent deception, for really I am doubtful as to the proper course to pursue."

Asking for particulars, he replied that the lady had with her a very intelligent traveling companion, a relative, to whom later in the day he introduced me, and from whom I learned many interesting, though saddening, items of her history and that of her charge.

Lucille Harewood was the daughter of a South Carolina planter of large wealth, who had given her a liberal education, and brought her up in luxury and abundance, sparing no pains to surround her with every comfort that his ample means would allow.

At the age of nineteen Lucille became engaged to be married to a gentleman whom she had long known, and, indeed, had been intimate with from her childhood. Her father favored the match, knowing Edward Mansfield to be a gentleman of integrity, of good bearing, and possessing many excellent qualities, besides having some means, and about to inherit more. It was certainly what is commonly called a love-match, for there seemed to be a deal of hearty and heartfelt devotion on both sides. Mr. Mansfield was courteous and attentive to Miss Harewood, and she manifested great pleasure and delight in his society and companionship.

When Lucille was twenty, and Edward Mansfield about twenty-five years of age, they married, and, with my narrator, left South Carolina for New York and vicinity on a wedding tour, intending to visit, during their absence, the many varied scenes so popular among tourists in which the North abounds.

They intended to see Niagara, to sail upon Lake George and Lake Champlain, and then extend their journey to visit the White mountains, and, returning by way of New York, remain a few weeks in the great metropolis before they again sought their Southern home.

In pursuance of this plan, and full of hope and buoyancy of heart, they left their home and kindred, and reached New York with no special occurrence out of the usual order of events.

Wishing to transact a little business in the city before going up the Hudson, Mr. Mansfield saw his wife and relative comfortably seated upon one of the river boats en route for Catskill, at which place he intended to join them in two days.

They parted as the gangplank was being hauled in, and, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs, those silent and tender signals which the loving and loved are apt to exchange in like circumstances, each went his way—the husband to transact his business, and the wife and her friend toward the Mountain House, to rest and await his coming.

So far, all was pleasant and agreeable; but as Mr. Mansfield saw the boat receding from the pier, a sigh involuntarily escaped him; but he laughed down his feelings, and became one among the crowd that sauntered along Broadway.

Two days later, Mr. Mansfield followed his friends, taking, however, a night boat, which landed him at the village of Catskill at about three o'clock in the morning. He arrived while the stars were yet shining, and the half-moon was sinking to her setting; and wishing to give his wife an agreeable surprise, he would not wait for the coach that would start at daybreak for the summit of the mountain, but learning the direction to the stage route, engaged a saddle horse, and a companion who was to return the animal to the stable.

Together they started; all was quiet and calm, as the eastern horizon was slowly lighting up with the coming dawn, so the stars, one after another, gradually faded out. Later, they saw with the growing light the morning fog that in various patches swept along the different mountain heights, and presently dissolved as the sun arose.

Two-thirds of their journey was accomplished, when a stone or crag that had been loosened from its resting place by the early frost, or worn away from its bed by a mountain stream, started down with accumulating force, and awakened echoes all around with its noise as it struck against any obstructions that it met in its headlong descent. Surprised and scared by the unusual noise, the horse that conveyed Edward Mansfield sprang from the road and neared the cliff which skirted it, but seeing the danger just in time to save himself, planted his fore feet firmly but suddenly upon the edge. Too suddenly, alas! for the rider. The shock of the sudden stop was too abrupt for Edward Mansfield, who, losing his seat, was thrown clean over the animal's head, only to land far down the cliff, hundreds of feet below, a mangled and a broken form.

His surprised horse stood a moment trembling and panting on the height, when the bridle rein was taken by the surviving rider of the more quiet companion, who led him back to the stable in the village.

They found the body where it had fallen. It was in no condition to show to the widowed bride, and they buried him reverently and silently in the village churchyard.

"And did you not tell the sad news to the expectant widow?" I asked.

"We did, and the result was nearly fatal. A long and distressing fever followed, and she only recovered to become what you see her to be to-day, and it is almost five weeks since the accident occurred."

"What do you propose to do with her?"

"To remain here awhile longer, in the hope that her brighter memories will awaken, and then bring her back to her home in South Carolina."

"Tell me, Miss Flanders, what do you consider her condition?"

"As hopelessly insane, but I think harmlessly so."

"Has she no lucid moments?"

"None that can be really called so. Still she awaits her husband, day by day, having no apparent recollection of the news we told her. You may observe that her frame is feeble. It may be that as her body regains its strength, her mind may also be relieved and again assume its sway; though let me say, I rather dread such awakening; but at least some weeks must first intervene ere she can gain her wonted vigor and elasticity."

"Does she take any exercise?"

"Oh, yes, daily, and seems to enjoy some things, and to a stranger, ignorant as to her usual condition, appears to be in her right mind, but I, who know her better, cannot vouch for this."

"You are her aunt, I believe?"

"No, sir, her cousin, and her most intimate friend. Her father is now alone. She is his only child, and he is a widower. You shall see her to-morrow if you would like to do so. She walks after lunch along the slope in the rear, and [illegible] upon the [illegible]. Should you see her, I will introduce her to you, but allow me to suggest caution in your interview as to the choice of conversation."

"I understand and thank you."

Here, then, is the narrative to the moment of my arrival at the Mountain House, as told me by Miss Flanders. Remaining a guest for several weeks, I naturally became acquainted with many of my fellow boarders, and among them the two ladies. Every day, on the arrival of the stage-coach, Mrs. Mansfield pursued the same scrutiny among the passengers, each day walked the balcony, loosened her hair, turned to the landlord to say, "Not come yet," and heard this reply, "Not to-day, but to-morrow." Then she would [illegible] "Oh, yes, he'll come to-morrow," and quietly seek her room.

It was a touching and impressive scene, or trying and distressing occasion, to see from day to day the anxious, waiting bride, and to read in her features all her hopes and expectations, and to know how vain were they all. We turned away to conceal our emotions, "Oh, yes, he'll come to-morrow!"

An hour later she would emerge from her apartment, always in company with her cousin, Miss Flanders, eat her lunch with some appetite, and then walk among the cliffs, or sit quietly with her crochet work under a tree, sometimes singing or crooning in a low, murmuring tone, or would sometimes, on bright afternoons, enter into general conversation, so general and sane that it was impossible, utterly impossible, to observe or remember her weakness of mind.

And so she continued day by day, with little or no change, till as autumn advanced, and the many summer guests began their flittings, I, too, must depart for other places. Mrs. Mansfield had begun to seem quite natural, and her cousin did not hesitate to follow her about, or conduct her wherever her fancy might lead. She sang sweetly, and conversed pleasantly, and, often in their rambles I was invited to join. Mrs. Mansfield was a study to me, and we began to hope that she would recover her mental vigor. If that coach would only cease its comings, she might have few and rare reminders of him whom she was awaiting, but it was not to be.

It was to be the last day of my sojourn, and Mrs. Mansfield, with Miss Flanders and myself, were seated near the edge of a precipice where we had often been before, to gaze upon and admire the changing scenery below, as the setting orb behind us showed sun and shade on different objects in the valley, and the retiring rays glanced upon the changing leaves, fluttering in their autumn dress.

It was a beautiful and a glorious sight, the rich autumnal tints illumined by the setting sun—the far-off villages that dotted along in little patches from place to place—here a little grove of trees, there a pretty stream winding in its course, and everything in nature in perfect keeping. We longed for a spyglass to see even better than we did; but the varied scenery was sufficient, or ought to have been; but when ever was man or woman fully satisfied?

Well, we had sat in this way for nearly an hour; our talk was general, entirely so—mostly in reference to the scenery, comparing the view before us with other prospects elsewhere, and trying to imagine what would be the effect if certain parts were differently arranged and grouped—mere idle wonderings, nothing more. In this conversation Mrs. Mansfield seemed to be especially happy and light hearted. At a time when Miss Flanders was relating to us some interesting occurrence that seemed to chain our attention, Mrs. Mansfield suddenly rose, without warning, cried out, "There he is!" and reaching out her arms as if to embrace her husband, sprang forward into the air.

The jagged rocks received her far below, as she fell lifeless among them. We took her up carefully and tenderly, and she now rests by the side of her husband. Years have passed since the tragic occurrence, but the writer never thinks of the Catskills without the scene coming up before him in vivid colors, and a thrill of horror fills his soul as he thinks of the catastrophe he witnessed.

Cremation on a Grand Scale.

More than four years ago a young Hindoo prince, only twenty-two, who ruled over one of the most extensive provinces in India, and who was a strong ally of Great Britain, stopping at one of the Florence hotels, on his way home from London to his native country, was taken sick and died after a short illness. He was attended by a numerous suite, who, to show their grief for the loss of their beloved prince, astonished the Italians by their mysterious Oriental funeral ceremonies. On the night of the 1st of December, 1870, on the very spot where his monument now stands, they prepared the pile upon which they performed the rite of burning the dead body of their ruler. They mixed with large quantities of wood immense compounds of camphor and odorous ointments, upon which, robed in his splendid vestments, and surrounded by his most precious and personal ornaments, they laid the remains of the young rajah. The pile was lighted about midnight, and burned till near morning. The venerable Brahmin directed the ceremony, and, mingling his prayers with those of other faithful servants, made the grove resound with their lamentations. At break of day the ashes of the prince were collected into a golden vase, which now rests in the sacred temple of his native India. In June of 1874 the English government erected a splendid monument to his memory on the spot where his body was burned.

WHAT TO DO.—A noted stock broker, who hesitated in his speech, gave some excellent advice about investment. One of his friends said to him: "I have just mortgaged my house, and have a few thousands to spare. Can't you tell me something good and safe to go into, where I can make a good thing and be perfectly secure?" "Ye-ye-yes. I know a-a-a first-r-rate thing f-for you." "What is it?" "P-p-pay that mortgage."

ST. NICHOLAS.—Scribner's *St. Nicholas* has heretofore absorbed many of the well known juvenile works, and now we notice that it has taken into its folds the *Little Corporal* and the *Schoolday Magazine*. At this rate *St. Nicholas* will soon have all the young folks' serials consolidated with it.

The Army of Tramps.

The hard times of the past year, says the *Sun*, have so increased the number of tramps throughout the country that they are becoming an intolerable nuisance to the inhabitants of interior towns, as well as to the farmers and others who live in isolated dwellings on the great thoroughfares. From Boston through Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey to Philadelphia, is the most popular route of these vagrants, the great mass of whom are not workingmen thrown out of employment, but great hulking fellows who would starve before they would do an honest day's work, though they will tramp from one town to another, begging—many of them pilfering when they have an opportunity—and sleeping in police stations in towns and in wayside barns in the country, from one month's end to another without cessation. It is estimated that there are usually 50,000 of these vagrants roaming about Massachusetts alone, while the Western newspapers describe them as overwhelming that part of the country like vermin. It is curious to watch these fellows in a suburban town on a morning after a snow storm. After a night's sleep in the police station they will hang around the place, refusing all offers to earn a few honest shillings by shoveling snow, and waiting until the sidewalks are all nicely cleaned, they will start off in couples to hunt up a breakfast, frequently visiting two or three houses in succession in order to lay in a stock of provisions that will last them through the day. In Massachusetts a law has been passed for the especial benefit of these gentry. It provides that when they apply to the authorities of any city or town for food or lodging, if their application is granted they may be made to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food or lodging, and may be detained until such labor is performed, but not beyond the hour of eleven in the forenoon. If they refuse to perform the work offered them they can then be prosecuted and sent to the State workhouse, or punished as otherwise provided by law. The nature of the work to be required of the tramps is not specified, but it is fair to presume that ingenuity will result in finding something for them to do which will not only be useful but sufficiently irksome to the professional vagrant to render him undesirous of further trespass upon the unwilling hospitality of those who have fed and lodged him. The example of Massachusetts in this regard might be imitated to advantage in other States. Of course there are many foot travelers who are in search of employment, and who are really deserving of assistance; but it is easy to distinguish these from the regular tramp.

Western Desperadoes.

In Missouri there are two desperadoes who appear to regard the constituted authorities of the State with a degree of contempt which may perhaps have justification when it is considered how long they have pursued their criminal career unchecked. They are known as the James brothers, and their home is in Clay county, though their depredations have not been confined to any particular locality. They are the sons of a respectable preacher, but taking the field during the late war as guerrillas, they developed into audacious freebooters after it ended, and by their reckless daring seem to have completely cowed the communities which they have infested. A short time ago a party of private detectives attempted their capture, and resorted to the plan of throwing torpedoes into their house in the night time, with the expectation, probably, that the James boys would rush out if they were in the house, or perhaps be drawn thither if they were secreted in the neighborhood. The expedient failed, though the explosion cost the mother of the outlaws an arm, and a boy, who was half brother to them, his life. This was considered an outrage more atrocious than any committed by the brothers themselves, and created a certain degree of sympathy for them. At the last session of the Missouri Legislature a bill was introduced to grant these men amnesty for all their misdeeds, and while it was pending they kept tolerably quiet. But as it failed, they have taken to the war path again, their first victim being a neighbor named Askew, an inoffensive farmer who was suspected, though without any sufficient evidence, of having harbored one of the detectives in the torpedo affair. He was shot down in cold blood, and as the man had been threatened, and as there is no reason to suppose that any one else had any motive for the crime, they are accused of it. Whether this new atrocity will have any effect in stimulating the proper authorities to effective action remains to be seen.

No Money.

A Minnesota attorney having received from one of the Northern States an account to recover, thus replied to his client: "So it is money you want! Money! I have a faint recollection of having seen it, when I was a small boy. I believe it was given me by my uncle on Christmas day. But it has been so long since I have seen any that I quite forget it. Why, sir, we live without money. You're behind the times. It is a relic of barbarism—of ages past. A few small pieces can be seen in our historical society's collection, where they are exhibited as curiosities."

WHAT THE PANIC HAS DONE.

One Benefit Derived from It—Imports and Exports of the United States.

The New York *Tribune* finds one redeeming quality in the panic, as follows: In the fiscal year 1872 the value of our imports, as reckoned at the custom-houses, exceeded the gold value of the exports, counting merchandise only, by no less a sum than $182,417,491. In the year ended June 30, 1874, the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by $18,966,747, and for the current year the excess of exports will be even greater. We are well aware that such a revolution in our foreign trade is largely the result of financial distress, and yet we think it a salutary change. Everybody knows that individuals can carry borrowing to excess, and so can the aggregate of individuals constituting a nation. We believe the United States has been borrowing too much of foreigners. What we have borrowed, excepting that portion of the debt which arose from commissions, discounts, and profits of various kinds accruing to foreigners, must have come to us in the shape of merchandise imported, for which no merchandise was exported in return. We received it in the shape of railroad iron, silks, woolens, cotton goods, wines, diamonds, and other commodities. Now, if we are not actually paying the reckoning, we are certainly getting two hundred million dollars a year more to the credit side of our account than we had three years ago.

Though we have curtailed our purchases of foreign goods a round hundred million dollars a year since 1872, not a dollar of the reduction is due to diminished consumption of tea, coffee, and sugar. The fact that we have not diminished the importations of these articles proves that the bulk of our farmers, laborers, and mechanics are by no means in indigent circumstances.

The imported articles showing the greatest decline are manufactures of iron and steel, of which we are now receiving from abroad barely one-third the quantity we did in 1872. In some important kinds of iron work our exports are now nearly as large as the imports.

The falling off in the imports of cotton, woolen, silk and linen goods, so far as it has not been caused by our own manufactures taking the place of the foreign, is a measure of the economy now practiced by the people in the consumption of dry goods generally. Our people, in town and country, have of late years fallen into rather extravagant habits in the matter of dress, and a little self-denial for a brief interval in this particular will be very beneficial.

The Strangest of Murders.

The case of Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan, the woman who, in September, 1873, was accused of the murder of Miss Maggie Hammill, a rich spinster, who had been Mrs. Merrigan's schoolmate in a convent, was before Judge Pratt in Brooklyn. Mrs. Merrigan has been in jail since her arrest, and for a month has been so ill that her death was expected every week. The circumstances of the killing of Miss Hammill are very strange, and yet, a city paper says, those most intimate with the prisoner believe her to be innocent. Mrs. Hammill was hanged to the door of Mrs. Merrigan's bedroom, and for two days her body lay under Mrs. Merrigan's bed. Then Mrs. Merrigan set fire to the house, and when the fire was extinguished Miss Hammill's body was found with a rope tied around the neck.

Mrs. Merrigan was tried last year and the jury disagreed. Her defense is epileptic insanity, and her counsel expect to make it a precedent in criminal practice. The theory is that she was rational up to the moment she saw the dead body of her friend hanging in her room, and then was seized with epilepsy, a malady from which she had suffered before. It is also urged that Miss Hammill's death was accidental, and that she was trying a gypsy woman's plan of telling her fortune with a rope, when she tossed one end of it over the door while she measured her neck with the other, and that in doing this she slipped from the chair and was strangled.

Do You Believe It?

It took two dogs to exhibit the humane sagacity about to be related. The little son (age five years) of William A. Smith, of Lexington, Mo., wandered lately away from home. One of the dogs was black, and the other dark yellow—but that's neither here nor there. Well, his parents searched for that child; they advertised him; and at last they found him in the woods. Will it be believed that these black and yellow dogs had actually made a warm bed of leaves for that little boy? But that's nothing to the statement, that these canine succorers, knowing that the little man must be hungry, had caught a rabbit for him, and that when found the young gentleman was busily filling himself with raw rabbit meat. We don't say that we believe this story; but we are free to say that we should like to.

The Albany *Express* says that Fred W. White, of that city, had his watch stolen while visiting the Union Square Theater. Soon afterward it was slyly returned to his pocket, with this note attached: "Don't deal in warming pans any longer. Watch returned as taken. Fry potatoes in the case. No use to me. Yours, JOHNNY THE LIFTER."

Items of Interest.

Matrimonial arithmetic—Twice one are one.

Two Kentucky girls have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for helping their lovers to escape jail.

The Philadelphia *Times* tells a correspondent that "the best way to go to the Black Hills gold regions is not to go at all."

A Michigan newspaper does its obituaries after the following concise fashion: "John Bunting—circular saw—Ypsilanti."

Don Piatt says, shrewdly: Humor is to a newspaper what a tail is to a kite—very absurd, but very necessary to its ascension.

When a motion to "lay on the table" prevailed in a Western State Legislature, a member walked *forward* and laid the bill on the table.

It has been discovered that hog cholera in swine and typhoid fever in man are identical diseases. With some cases of typhoid fever it would be more proper to use the other name.

By mistake a teaspoonful of the spirits of aqua ammonia was administered to a young man in Binghamton. It was as if he had taken so much boiling metal. His vitals were literally burned up, and he died in a few hours.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says that "Johnny" Steele, the coal oil prince, is now living on a farm between there and Cooperstown, working like a full-blown granger and looking as happy as a pretty girl with a new spring bonnet.

Dr. Bagshawe, the new Catholic bishop of Nottingham, has revived the custom of washing the feet on Good Friday. A dozen boys dressed in white, and bare as to their legs, were ranged in order, and the bishop, after washing, kissed their feet.

Which is heavier, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers? (Old Conundrum.) A single pound of feathers is just as heavy as a pound of lead, but twenty-five pounds of feathers in a narrow and crooked hallway is about as heavy as two hundred and eighteen pounds of lead.

Some men always want to cast a cloud of gloom over a good thing. For example, when Mr. Harrison, of Delaware, found out that he must die he said to his wife: "Jane, you'll have full swing now, and it won't be a year before you'll be in the poorhouse." She didn't take a bit of comfort at the funeral.

Spring Clothing.

There is no part of the year, says the *Tribune*, when greater care and wisdom in the adjustment of one's clothing to the weather is required than in spring. We are so glad to lay aside thick winter garments and array ourselves in fresh, cheery, light attire, that frequently our inclinations lead us to overstep the bounds of prudence. Not until the end of May, hardly before the middle of June, will it be safe to lay aside flannels next the person. Indeed, children, aged people, and invalids should wear thin flannel undergarments during even the heated season, and even those in the most robust health will find it to their advantage often during the summer to put on flannel during parts of the day or on cold and rainy days. Especially those living near the sea shore and in malarious districts need to keep careful guard over themselves and adjust their clothing to the rise and fall of the mercury in the thermometer, and to the changes in the direction of the wind. The secret of good health does not lie as some think in total disregard to the demands of the body, in getting toughened to cold, hunger and roughness, but in prompt, uniform, implicit obedience to the laws of hygiene, especially in relation to diet, exercise, sleep and clothing. So we will not be in a hurry to part with our warm wraps and comfortable overcoats, but, taking hints from nature, gradually enrobe ourselves in garments growing thinner and lighter, as the leaves of the trees deepen from the first tender green of the opening leaf-bud to the rich, full luxuriance of mid-June, and the summer splendor of July and August.

Our stoves and grates we will not be in haste to put away. Many a cool morning and evening it will be pleasant to watch the firelight and bask in the genial warmth of glowing coals, or the fascinating flames of spicy birch faggots, honest oak and sturdy hickory. Indeed there should be one room in every household where, during the summer, a quick fire may be kindled for warmth and cheer and health.

By thus taking pains to keep away dampness from our houses and chilliness from our persons, we shall stop many a secret drain on health, save doctors' bills, and prevent hours of weariness and pain.

A Funny Blunder.

The *American Patron* gives its readers the following correction, showing what the types, the printer, and the proof-reader can do: An awkward blunder occurred in our last issue, in a communication from Bro. Gander, of Putnam county. He speaks of a public address delivered by Bro. Moorman, but the types made it read "Old Mormon." We deeply regret this error, and must apologize to Bros. Gander and Moorman, and we trust no such error will again occur in the composition of our reading matter.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby requested to assemble by their delegates in State Convention at noon on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1875, in the Fulton Opera House, at the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Each Representative and Senatorial District will be entitled to the same representation as it has under the present apportionment for Senators and representatives in the Legislature.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

CALL OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Court House, Smethport, on Wednesday, May 12th, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the selection of delegates to the State Convention, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. K. SARTWELL,
Chairman.

Members of the Co. Committee.

Annin	H. B. Roberts
Bradford	C. H. Foster
Bradford Borough	J. Morehouse
Ceres	J. H. Coon
Corydon	Philip Tome
Hamilton	Chas. Bartholomew
Hamlin	J. E. B. White
Keating	J. H. Dunity
Lafayette	A. Anderson
Liberty	N. Bard
Norwich	C. W. Dickerson
Otto	J. E. Baldwin
Wetmore	J. Davis
Sergeant	W. T. Tollem
Smethport Borough	B. C. Corwin

The American Cardinal.

It is not surprising that the ceremony of bestowing the outward sign of his elevation to the Cardinalship upon Archbishop McCloskey created a marked sensation. The scene was novel, impressive and grand, and thousands were unable to gain admittance to the crowded cathedral. To the adherents to the Catholic faith the ceremony was fraught with peculiar significance. To the average American it appeared a matter of indifference and was looked upon in a spirit of good natured toleration. The American people believe in religious liberty in fact as well as in theory, and will consent to the practice of almost any kind of religious observance short of the offering of human sacrifices or the triumphant procession of the car of juggernaut. So tolerant is this spirit that only because it has been under the guise of a religious observance has the crime of polygamy been overlooked in a large community for years. In the present instance this sentiment is increased by the high repute in which Cardinal McCloskey is held, as well for his learning and ability as an executive priest as for his abilities as a man.

But it is not to be forgotten that the fundamental principles of the republic of the United States are as hostile to religious as to civil despotism; and that while in the exercise of the cardinal doctrines of liberty we may regard the practice of Roman Catholic rites in this country with unconcern, if not with indifference, the public feeling on this subject would undergo a radical and permanent change were the Papal power to take advantage of its strength in the United States to enforce the principles of public policy which through many hundred years of history have come to be regarded as distinctively its own.

The fact cannot be disguised or controverted that the political policy of the Papal power, continued through many centuries, is contrary to the political doctrines which are the strength and glory of this country. We in this country are Protestants in the original signification of the word. Our whole history is a series of protests against the assumption of autocratic power, whether this power be exercised in the name of king or priest. The one thing that we have always and successfully insisted on is, that in civil affairs we will permit no one to govern us save only ourselves. We may respect the Pope as a man, but we scout his pretentions of holding any peculiar and special relations to civil government. It is an historical fact that the Roman Catholic church is a well organized despotism, whose principles and policy are adjusted to the theory that the laity must submit to the will and direction of the priesthood. Historically, therefore, the Roman Catholic organization is neither indigenous to this country nor a graft. It has been transplanted here, and is essentially a foreign growth. It represents a system of government for the overthrow of which our fathers shed their blood, and which their sons will not willingly permit to grow again to injurious dimensions. Americans are jealous in this business. Their jealousy is sleeping now, because they are a magnanimous race. But let them become alarmed; let the Roman Catholics of this country seek to extend their peculiar doctrines outside of their churches; let them cross never so slightly the strict boundaries of conscience and the moral world, and they will find that they have awakened a foe compared with which Bismark will be like a gentle girl.

Meeting of County Committee.

The call of the Chairman for a meeting of the members of the County Committee, at the Court House, in this place, on the 12th inst., appears in this issue. The business before the meeting will be the selection of Representative and Senatorial delegates of the State Convention, which meets in Lancaster on the 26th inst, and the transaction of any business that may occur. Accompanying the call will be found the names of the members of the Committee from each township. It is to be hoped that every member of the committee will endeavor to be present.

FIVE millions dollars of gold will be sold by the Assistant U. S. Treasurer, at New York, during this month.

JUDGE PIERSON, of Dauphin county, has decided that the State tax on anthracite coal is Constitutional and legal. The cases in issue involve a tax of $48,770,82. The case will be appealed.

DREADFUL prospect! Wisconsin has had her first negro juryman, and he acted as foreman of the jury besides. The time is rapidly coming when all the daughters will have to marry black men, and the poor whites will have no chance whatever. —Rochester Democrat.

WE have every reason to believe that Senator Strang has not declined being a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. The report was probably started by his enemies who took that way to force a dangerous rival from the field. But the effort failed.

THE New York *Tribune* goes back on its friends thus: "Impartial observers of the course of the Democratic party during the past winter, especially in the Western States, are not overwhelmingly impressed with the conviction that the good of the country demands a restoration of the Democracy to power."

THE annual convention of the Pennsylvania Tanners' Association will we held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Prominent members of the trade from the Eastern and Western States will be present, and the proceedings are expected to be of a highly interesting and important character.

HERE is a specimen of the highly patriotic manner in which Southern historians and educators teach the young idea how to shoot. It is a passage from a new "History of the United States, for Schools and Academies," prepared by Professor Derry, of Augusta, Georgia, and designed for use in Southern educational institutions:

Which are the most prosperous of the Southern States?

Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas and North Carolina.

To what do they owe their prosperity?

To the fact that the white population in those States is largely in excess of the negro population, and hence their State governments are entirely in the hands of the whites, the only race that ought ever to bear rule in this country.

What is one of the most important measures of Grant's administration?

The adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which, like the Fourteenth amendment, was carried through by force and usurpation.

What does the Fifteenth amendment declare?

It declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

What more can you say of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments?

They have served to keep alive a bitterness of feeling which but for them would have long since died out.

These are the precious maxims and principles which are every day carefully instilled into the minds of the young of the Southern States, by way, doubtless, of preparing them for the acceptance of the results of the war "in good faith."

Plunder and Party

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

It is not wise to prepare for a feast until you have caught your fish and bagged your game. But in anticipation of great spoils in 1876, the Bourbon democrats have said that they will not divide with the liberals independents or any other sideshowmen in politics. The result is that those virtuous allies of democracy are growling already and swearing that they will not work without pay. The Cincinnati Commercial declines to mince matters any longer, and says that the main question is, "Which party would steal the larger percentage of public money?" Then, remembering that the man who has long been deprived of a square meal will eat more ravenously than the sleek citizen, who disposes of three regular meals daily, it adds: "We may remark in confidence that the capacity of the Democratic party is so great that it fills us with the most lively apprehensions." The Commercial is wise. Any man who is acquainted with the alphabet of political history can easily figure up the enormous increase in public plunder that will be sure to follow a Democratic Presidential success. It is no wonder that the hearts of Liberals and Independents become sad when told by the Bourbon leaders that they will have no share in this political bonanza.

WHILE, as a general rule, the Southern Democracy preserves prudential silence over certain questions, such as the negro, State sovereignty and secession, now and then an organ, more ingenious and open than the rest, blurts straight out the silent intent and purpose held in common by nearly all. Here is a paragraph from a leading paper of Georgia, in that frank vein:

In 1872, when the Democracy at Baltimore adopted a Republican platform and started out in the campaign with the acquiescence in the results of the infamies of reconstruction, pledging the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments as a finality upon the questions settled by them, the party was stultified, and the stultification excited the most intense disgust in the Democratic party, and shattered its forces in the very face of the enemy. False leaders will again entrap us if we do not watch.

IMPORTANT observers of the course of the Democratic party during the past Winter, especially in the Western States, are not overwhelmingly impressed with the conviction that the good of the country demands a restoration of the Democracy to power. The Cincinnati Commercial asks if the Democrats hold out a promise of meeting the people's demand for an honest party, and then answers its conundrum in this way: "Tried by its record in the States where it has been tested, in the towns and cities where it has control, and the only difference, if any, to be observed is in the eagerness to get hold of the money and spend it. Changing from Republican to Democratic administrations is likely to prove as valuable an experience as that of the fox, which swam a river to rid itself of a swarm of pestiferous flies, and found, on landing on the opposite shore, that he had exchanged one swarm that had been sated with his blood for another whose hunger was yet to be appeased."

THE Republican County Committee of Venango county have endorsed the nomination of T. W. Mitchell, of Venango, as candidate for State Treasurer. The following gentlemen were named as delegates to the State Convention: Hon W. S. McMullen, Senatorial delegate; Hon. J. L. Connelly, J. C. Potterfield, and E. W. Smeily, Representative delegates.

THE Republican County Committee of Susquehanna county met at Montrose, on Monday, April 19. The following named gentlemen were agreed upon for delegates: W. W. Watson for Senatorial delegate, and Samuel Faulkenbury and Amos Nichols for Representative delegates. A resolution was adopted declaring against the third term principle.

CENTRE county will be represented in the Republican State Convention by Edmund Blanchard and J. Spear Thompson, appointed by the County Committee. John T. Johnson, Jacob D. Miller and James H. Rankin were selected to meet others from Clinton and Clearfield to choose a Senatorial delegate.

THE Republicans of Lawrence county have elected S. W. McKinley as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and Hon. John W. Wallace and Col. O. L. Jackson as Representative delegates to the same. They were instructed to vote for Wallace, for State Treasurer, first, last and all the time.

THE Republican member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Blair county, Col. I. H. Rawlins, is dangerously ill from consumption, and it is said that he cannot survive very long.

DIED.

MILLER.—In Smethport, at the residence of Dr. S. D. Freeman, Mrs. James M. Miller, in the 42th year of her age.

SWIFT.—At Tekonsha, Mich., March 5, 1875, Mrs. R. Leila Swift, wife of A. E. Swift, formerly of Smethport, sister of Mrs. E. J. Shattuck.

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S

'EXCELSIOR'

OELAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Reeded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs, Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and children, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful lines of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales. Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.
12-14tf

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise.
KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
KANE, PA.

Agents Wanted for the CENTENNIAL GAZETEER OF THE UNITED STATES.

A book for every American. Sells everywhere at sight. Farmers, Teachers, Students, Lawyers, Merchants, School Directors, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Shippers, Salesmen, men of learning, and men who can only read, old and young, all want it for everyday reference and use. Shows the grand results of the

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BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT
Sartwell Block, Second floor.
SMETHPORT, PA.
G. W. SARTWELL. S. E. SARTWELL.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,
NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS
Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in
Groceries and Provisions,
FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,
FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.
Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.
FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.
Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa.

Spring Clothing.

M. LEVY & BRO.,
OLEAN. N. Y.

Are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING which we offer to sell as low as any house in Buffalo. Our stock is the largest in this section.

Boy's and Children's Clothing a Specialty.

We are offering good, all wool, men's suits for $9 00 It will pay you to come and see us. M. LEVY & BRO.
Olean, May 6, 1875.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street

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ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS.

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 2 UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks and jewery a specialty. Give him a call.

OLEAN HOUSE.

Geo. Van Campen, Prop.,

Union Street, Convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

MOORE HOUSE
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.]

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Sartwell House,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

E. B. SHATTUCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE AND
Silver Gloss Starch,
FOR THE LAUNDRY.
MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD and SON.

THE BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

Kingsford's
OSWGO CORN STARCH,
For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream,

Is the original—Established in 1848—and preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER, and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered either of the same name or with other titles.

TYNDERSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c. accompany each one pound package.

For sale by all first class grocers.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
P. E. Brown, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

[illegible]

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER Feb. 11, 1875, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. R'y as follows:—

Leaving Buffalo.

7.40 a. m. MAIL—stopping at the Erie Railway Junction 10:42, Olean 10:44, Westons 11:02, Portville 11:10, State Line 11:18, Eldred 11:31, Larrabees 11:40, Sartwell 11 4[illegible], Turtle Point 11:50, Port Allegany 12:01, Emporium, 1 P. M.

Stages connect with this train at Portville for Ceres, at Larrabees for Smethport, at Port Allegany for Coudersport.

9.15 a. m. MIXED TRAIN TO OLEAN—reaching Erie Railway Junction at 4 P. M.

3.30 p. m.—EXPRESS stopping at Olean 6.05, at Portville 7.05, State Line 7:14, Eldred 7:27, Larrabee 7:36, Sartwell 7:41, Port Allegany 7:55, Emporium, 9:00. P. M.

Trains Leave Emporium.

4.00 a. m.—EXPRESS stopping at Port Allegany 5:06 Larrabees 5:2[illegible], Olean 6:20, Buffalo 9:15. A. M.

6.00 a. m.—Local Passenger and Freight—stopping at Port Allegany 8:40, Larrabee 9:00, Olean 11:45, Buffalo 6:30 p. m.

2.00 p. m.—MAIL—stopping at Port Allegany 3:06, Larrabees 3:25, Olean 4:2[illegible], Buffalo 7:30.

☞ No trains run on Sunday.

H. C. FISK, General Manager.
M. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Phila..........12.55 p. m
" " " Renovo......11.40 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila..........11.55 p m
" " " Renovo.........11.10 a. m
" " " Emporium.......1 10 p. m
" " " St. Marys.........2.05 p. m
" " arr. at Erie..............8.05 p m

EASTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Renovo......10.40 p m
arr. at Phila.......8.04 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie..............11 20 a m
" " " St. Marys..........5 10 p. m
" " " Emporium..........6.05 p. m
" " " Renovo..............8 25 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.......6 50 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W

WM. A. BALDWIN,
n21v11] General Superintendent.

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE.
MANUFACTURED AT THE
American Ultramarine Works, Newark,
NEwark, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the work. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness, Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for Family use. Price 10 cents each. For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash blue if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
OFFICE, 72 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK

Alfred Sturdveint.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work, a quantity of harness, 60 coal cars, Pittsburgh pattern, 1 sett Harness, 4-ton Mine trucks, Wagons, bob sleds, 1 sett Drilling Tools, tested, complete, with extra joints, Railroad tools, 2 Climax Mowers, and 1 combined Reaper and Mower, Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c., &c. Also a quantity of mined coal and a large quantity of ¾ x 2 in. strap iron

Apply to
L. W. Crawford,
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.
12-17-4t

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of EBENEZER PATTISON deceased, of Hamlin township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

D. F. PATTISON.
STEPHEN PATTISON.
Apr 29, 1875. Administrators.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

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127 Bowery, New York; P.O. Box 4586

Borough Election.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Court House on

Saturday, May 15th 1875,

for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Electors to increase the indebtedness about 5 per centum on the last valuation, so as to raise $1400 by coupon Bonds reimbursable in sums of $200 annually from the year 1876 to 1882, inclusive. Said Bonds to bear date July 1, 1875 with six per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The last assessed valuation in said Borough is $[illegible]. The existing debt of said Borough is as follows:

Outstanding order due in 1875..........$72.32.
Outstanding " " " 1876..........170.00
Outstanding " " " 1877..........170.00.

$412.32.

Less money in Treasury and Collector hands..14.00

Total debt..........$398 32.

The above debt is provided for by Bonds authorized by vote of Council the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.

The purposes for which the indebtedness is to be increased are to repair and put in good condition the following roads to wit:

Marvin Street the sum of..........$600.00.
[illegible] Street the sum of..........200 00.
Main Street the sum of..........200 00.
King Street the sum of..........200.00.
Mechanic and Mill Street the sum of......100.00.
To open a road across Marvin creek, somewhere between the Iron bridge and mouth of creek..........100,00.

$1400 00.

By order of Borough Council
G. M. SMITH, Burgess.

ATTEST:
H. F. BARBOUR, Secretary.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Another Spelling Match.

At the close of the Spelling Match last Saturday evening it was voted to have the contest repeated. We have been requested to announce, therefore, that there will be a spelling match at the Court House, on Tuesday evening next. This race will be "free to all." No admission fee will be charged. There will be a meeting of citizens on Friday evening, at the office of Backus & Milliken to perfect an organization, by selecting captains, and umpire, &c.

Spring Clothing.

As there begins to be now some appearance of warmer weather, every one is contemplating laying aside their heavy winter clothing and replacing them with something lighter and more comfortable. It is gratifying to know that it is not necessary this Spring to go to Buffalo to get a good suit of clothes at a reasonable price. At Gunzberg's new clothing store, on Main street, opposite the Catholic church, one can be suited in clothing as well as in any city Mr. Cohn, who has charge of the salesroom, is determined to build up a permanent local trade, and offers special inducements. We would advise our friends to call upon him before making purchases.

Our "Spellin Schule."

On Saturday evening the unterrified met at the Court House to take a review of their earliest study. The night was cold and rainy, and but few who signed the roll put in an appearance, but those who did, I venture to say felt amply paid at seeing "old authorities" drop on easy words.

The first class was marshalled at a few minutes past 8 o'clock by Williams and Rogers who lead the contending forces. I am unable to give the order in which the victims fell, but noticed that R. attempted to be "zouave" on the zouave, and was given another trial when he proved himself altogether to "sacrel'gious" as well as D. R. H. who ventured "sacrilegeous" when he should have tried sacrilegious. Several tried the above with a like result. W. A. W. had the "neuralgic" quite bad, and was allowed to set down. Mrs. T. K. and Mr Q. belonged to the "omniverious" class and were informed that the company standing were to select for them. E. V. C. attempted to play the "tamborine" (which is right according to Webster,) but minus the u asked for in the spelling book. B S. resigned on the "quavive" while S. C. resigned his upright position on "Sapphire" The rest of the class fell in time, and Mr. Taylor and Miss Backus called out class No 2, who fell on the following words.

Farinaceous captured three, F. T. threw up the sponge on phthisicky. D R. H saw no necessity of but one s in necessity, and stepped down and out. Six crack spellers maneuvered around the word maneuvre with no success. Apocrypha swept nine from the field. Erisipelas laid out two victims. Diphtheria proved incurable in two instances, and three gentlemen politely retired before obsequious.

The match was a source of much amusement, and is to be repeated next Tuesday at same time and place.

I would make this suggestion to the managers, that, as there is a black-board in the room, they let the person spell the word distinctly, and an assistant writes it down just as spelled. This will give all parties a chance to see how it was spelled, and an opportunity for a fair appeal.

The Directors Convention.

Pursuant to call, the School Directors of the county met in Convention at the Court House on Monday. The Convention was organized by the election of A. H. Cory as President and M. A. Sprague as Secretary. Forty six Directors were present. The only business before the convention was the election of a County Superintendent for the ensuing three years and the fixing of his salary. The first business undertaken was the fixing of the salary Dr. H. D Freeman advocated an increase of the salary, which is $1,000 per year He stated that the Superintendent during the last year has traveled over 3,000 miles, visited 0 schools and written over 500 letters in the course of his official duties. That other counties, as proven from the report of the State Superintendent, with less number of schools and scarcely any travel, pay their Superintendent much more, and in some cases more than double that amount. Hon. J. C. Backus wished to impress upon the convention the fact that under the new Constitution the arrangement as to the fund from which the Superintendent is paid was changed. Under the old Constitution a separate appropriation was set apart for that purpose, and those counties that could "grab" the greatest share were the most fortunate. Under the new Constitution the Superintendent was paid from the general fund for the support of our common schools, and that this fund, which could not be less than $1,000,000, was appropriated last winter. Thus any amount voted as salary for Superintendents was so much taken from the common schools. He did not believe the powers and responsibilities of the Superintendent were commensurate with a large salary. But as we were obliged to have such an officer, we should have a capable and efficient one, [and should pay him liberally. We were unable to gather from his remarks whether he was in favor of or opposed to an increase. After some further desultory discussion a motion to raise the salary to $1,200 was carried by a vote of 30 to 16

Nominations for County Superintendent being next in order, we heard but one nomination—W. H. Curtis, the present incumbent—who was elected by an unanimous vote. Mr. Curtis being called upon, made a few remarks, thanking the Convention for their flattering endorsement, and the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— What constitutes a milch cow?

— The oil well is down five hundred feet.

— A. N. Taylor & Son have gone to the city for a new stock of goods.

— Alfred Sturdivant is repairing and refitting his rooms, and will soon be able to give a cleaner shave than ever.

— We were unable to attend the Spelling Match last Saturday evening, but our reporter has "dished up" the proceedings very acceptably.

— We are pleased to hear that the Olean House, of Olean, has been reopened, It always was a good house, and will now be much improved.

— J. C. Bard, formerly connected with this paper and of late years an employee in the Government Printing office, has our thanks for late Washington papers.

— J. G. Eaton is building a spacious building, 20 by 30 near his residence on Mechanic street. The lower story will be used by himself for a hardware store, and the upper story will be finished off to rent

— The practice of using the mill pond as a hunting ground is both obnoxious and dangerous. There is a stringent law prohibiting it, and as there has been a good deal of complaint of late, we advise our borough sportsmen to be on their guard least they get into trouble.

— Mr. W. O Congden, the proprietor of the Cheese Factory east of this borough, informs us that he will commence making cheese next Monday. It is already late in the season, and those who wish to make any money from their dairies should not delay in getting their milk to the factory.

— If you wish to learn the difference between finished and unfinished marble work, you have only to call at John Digel's marble factory. Few people are aware of how much difference there can be in the finish of a piece of marble under a skillful or a poor mechanic. Mr. Digel is indeed a skillful workman, and knows how to turn out finished work to perfection.

— Any want of usual interest and ability in this copy of the MINER may be attributed to the fact that a good share of our time during the last week has been devoted to the exciting occupation of moving. "We don't live where we do now," and any of the rural brethering and sistering who may have found it pleasant to bivouac upon the preacher when coming to town will please bear in mind that Rev. C. Cornforth and family have moved to Harrisburg, and a poor printer with a large heart and scanty larder occupies his former residence.

PORT ALLEGANY.

— House cleaning is in order.

— We have three physicians among us.

— There is more building here than at Smethport.

— L. B. Bishop is building an addition to his restaurant.

— The schools throughout the township open on the 10th inst.

— Travel upon the railroad has increased during the past two weeks.

— The teachers of our village school, are to receive $20 00 per month.

— Our tobacconist has changed his place of business to Slingerlands' restaurant.

— The proprietors of our hotels are always ready to cater to the wants of the travelling public.

The new cemetery site has now been determined upon, and steps will be taken at once to close the purchase.

— An action has been commenced against our Supervisors by D F. Glassmire for neglect of duty in repairing the roads.

— The Methodist Quarterly meeting will not be held on May 9th, as previously announced, but upon the Sabbath following.

— The raftsmen have returned from down the river. They say that the weather was favorable in enabling them to make a good run.

— A new side-walk has been constructed from the terminus of the village to the tannery; the principal growth of the town is in that direction.

— Come to Port Allegany to get your wool-carding done, as soon as the sheep are sheared. This weather does not look much like shearing sheep, however.

A gentleman from Tioga county informs us that the county Superintendent of that county will in all probability be a lady. Three gentleman are candidates against her.

— An adjourned term of court for Cameron county will be held on July 7th, for the purpose of hearing applications for license, and disposing of certain cases on the argument list.

— At a meeting of the trustees of the Port Allegany Cemetery Association, during the past week, S. W. Smith was appointed one of the purchasing committee to fill the vacancy in same caused by the death of William Wilkin, Esq.

— The bad condition of the roads between this place and the Potter county line is partly owing to the results of the construction of the J. S. & P. C. R. R.; the drainage having been cut off for rods at those points where the railway runs parallel with the highway.

PRODO.

— The attendance of Henry C. Bowen, at Plymouth Church, a week ago last Sunday, produced quite a flutter. A reporter was equal to the occurrence:

For the first time in a long while Brother Bowen went back on Storrsy and attended divine service at Plymouth. Sing? He sang like an oriole. Weep? He wept like a cataract. Contribute? He planked down his shinplaster like a little man. Pray? If he didn't he made b'lieve. The brethren didn't seem to cheer him on the heavenly way, so much as they might; and I didn't see any of the sisters salute him with a holy kiss; but still it was pleasant to see him there.

Straightening the Highways.

At the regular meeting of the Borough Council last Monday evening a petition, signed by a goodly number of citizens, was presented in regard to making straight the streets in the west end of the borough. This petition was supported by the following proposition on the part of the property owners to be directly affected by the proposed change. We copy the document entire:

To the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Smethport

The undersigned, who are the owners of all the squares of land which will be affected by the proposed change, agree that if the Council will vacate North, Green, King, Main and Water streets, from Marvin street to High street, or to such point on the western side of squares Nos. 12, 33, 52, and 72, as the continuation of the streets first named by a due west course from Marvin street will strike into the streets now laid, that they on their part will grant and release to the borough, without charge, the ground for the continuation of the streets first above stated by a west course to High street or the point above named.

And D. A. Easterbrook further agrees that he will give the ground for continuation of Water street as far west as High street, and from that point north to open into the present High street; and, farther, will give the ground to extend Water street west to the west line of his land, in case it shall be hereafter determined to build a road up Marvin creek on the north or west side of the same.

Witness our hands, at Smethport, the 3d day of May, 1875.

D. A. EASTERBROOK, J. C. HAMLIN
H. HAMLIN, P. FORD,
WM. HASKELL.

B. D. Hamlin, Esq., appeared for the petitioners and presented the matter to the Council in a concise and able manner. Further action by the Council upon the proposition was postponed to a special meeting on Monday evening the 17th inst.

Notice.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of M. Levy & Bro., the popular Clothiers of Olean, N. Y. We were recently shown through their establishment, and we have never seen so large a stock of clothing outside of any city. They have an immense variety from a good working suit for $5 up to the finest grades of English worsted and Broad cloths goods. As they are dealing exclusively in clothing, and on a large scale—they having besides the Olean store a large establishment in Hornellsville, and one in Gowanda, N. Y., they buy in large quantities, and consequently can sell lower than other establishments. They have a good reputation for fair dealing, and we advise those of our readers in need of clothing to go and see them

On Exhibition.

We have been very much interested in looking over the large assortment of tombstones now stored in J Digel's marble warerooms on Water street ready for delivery. He has all the results of his last winters' work set up and on exhibition, and cordially invites all of his friends to call and look at them. He has some of the finest work ever shown in the county and they are well worth one's time to look at. As they will be delivered in a few weeks to the persons ordering them we would advise all who desire to look at some good marble work to take a walk down Water street for that purpose.

To the Public.

Seeing my name appear on the handbills of Dr. Raub, D. D. S., as reference to his skill as a Dentist, I take this method to inform my friends that its appearance in said handbills is without my knowledge or consent, and further say that I would prefer the work of other dentists.

S. D. FREEMAN, M. D.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Mr. Clark will hold services at the Court House next Sabbath morning and evening.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Last week was a good week for sugar making. We are told that four "bushes" up Moody Hollow, one week ago to-day, each "sugared off" 100 pounds of sugar. Speaking of sugar, we think Mr. John Dutcher, of Hamlin township should take the belt on making a white, pure and clean article. Our thanks are due him for a liberal sample of his sugar, which makes one's mouth water to look at.

—Dr. D. V. Crossmire is fitting up a residence. Is "Derrick" intending matrimonial suicide?

— The good people of Ridgway find recreation and amusement in attaching tin cans and pails to the tails of other dogs.

— The 56th anniversary of the order of Odd Fellowship in the United States was celebrated last Thursday in many of the larger towns.

— Gen. T. L. Kane and family have been spending the winter in Philadelphia. They intend soon to return to Kane for the Summer.

— The supply of Pennsylvania coal from all regions so far this year, aggregates 4,114,939 tons, against 5,494,050 tons to the same period last year; decrease 1,479,111 tons. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 1,537,476 tons.

— The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad now brings into Buffalo from 25 to 50 car loads of soft coal a day. It expects to double the amount on the completion of the Buffalo & McKean branch, which may be about June 1.—Buffalo Express.

— The ceremony of conferring that red cap upon Cardinal McCloskey was very imposing. It was a big show to those fortunate enough to witness it. But we cannot help thinking that all this pomp and show over the creation of an American cardinal is decidedly un-American, and that there is more rejoicing in Heaven over the return of the humblest sinner than the ordination of a thousand church dignitaries.

Popular Fallacies

Perhaps the worst popular fallacy with regard to newspapers is that generally entertained that newspapers ought to be printed and published in the interest of the community—particularly the indigent portion of the community. Churches, poorhouses, asylums and all sorts of charitable enterprises run to the newspapers for gratuities, as a child runs to its mother for help. Politicians, office-seekers and scallawags generally count on the unpaid support of newspapers. Now a newspaper, to be worth anything as a business enterprise, should be printed in the interest of its proprietor—just as much as a merchant should run his business in his own interest alone. This popular fallacy has been largely bred by the establishment of party and personal organs, that live by begging for support, and other newspaper mendicancy.

Another very common fallacy that has possession of the average mind—is that an advertisement of one's wants and business inserted in a newspaper, is patronage, in a sort of generous sense. The fact is that the publisher of a first-class newspaper usually charges less than the cost of the white paper covered, for the insertion of an advertisement. So, if there is any patronage in the transaction, it is on the part of the publisher. A stranger picking up a paper from an unknown city, judges of its business and general reputation for enterprise more by the advertisements than by the editorials.—Union, N. Y.

A Dastardly Attempt.

A correspondent from Kane writes us under date of the 22d, as follows: "An attempt was made to fire the house of Mrs. Murphy, a widow lady, last night. The house is situated on Fraley street, and the would-be incendiary effected an entrance to the back kitchen and built a fire, composed of combustible material, against the door leading to the sitting room. The door against which the fire was kindled had a window in it. One of the lights of glass chanced to be broken out, and the smoke penetrated the sleeping apartments, awakening the inmates in time to subdue the flames. Had this dastardly attempt proved a success, Kane would not have been worth calling by a name to-day, for, as the wind was blowing at the time, nothing could have saved the best portion of our town. This is the third attempt of this kind within a short period, and it is high time that some measures were taken to bring the guilty party to justice."—Elk DEMOCRAT.

Dentistry.

J. C Bennett has opened an office in this place for the practice of operative and mechanical dentistry. He has had a long experience in the practice of his profession, and comes well recommended by the medical fraternity of Lock Haven, Reynoldsville and Driftwood.

— There is more truth than poetry in the following, which we clip from the "Current Topics" department of the Rochester DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE: "Mr. Beecher weeps, and is mentioned as the pastor of the church of the Holy Slobber. He jokes, and the whole world is astonished and grieved that he should make light of so serious a matter. He is quiescent, and the public is shocked at his indifference. He blushes at some of the evidence, and it is an evidence, of guilt and retributive apoplexy. Now what is the poor man to do? What can he do in order to thoroughly satisfy a generous public? Should he die? That surely would show that he is guilty. Should he live? That is evidence that he is calloused against the opinion of the world. Perhaps, on the whole, Henry had better cut for de woods."

— It is vain, says the N. Y. TIMES, to call a school "godless" because it is secular. A bank is not "godless"—providing it is honestly managed—even if it is not opened and closed with daily prayer. A shoemaker is not "godless" because he refrains from pronouncing the benediction in connection with the delivery of a pair of boots to his customer. Enough that his leather is good, his thread strong, his work faithful, and—which, unhappily, is not always the case—his promises are punctually kept. A schoolmaster is not "godless" who teaches arithmetic, reading and the other branches accurately, and deals with his pupils in a truthful and kind spirit. The young need and should receive specifically religious instruction; and this they can get from the parents and Pastors, at home and in the Sunday School.

We say, then, that secular instruction in the various branches which make up the usual course in our public schools is not to be stigmatized as "godless," either in itself or in its proper tendency. Let the priest take the children, if the parents will, on one day in the week and teach them the creed and whatever else he thinks it well for them to learn; but let him do this work on his own ground, and for his own flock and wholly independent of the public school, which exists for another purpose. The public school must not be sectarian. In other words, the public distinctive tenets of no sect must be inculcated within its walls.

☞ L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Roulet and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Aldrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glassmire.

DRAYING.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A. J. PARKER.

JUNE 21st.—Dr. L. M. Raub, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Smethport again on the 21st of June. Reserve your orders.
26-1f

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfuly and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of **Miscellaneous Books,** including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. **NEW GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

☞ A SPECIALTY ☜

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y *S. Gunzberg.*

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed casters
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hoops and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—and Pinking, waffle and tuyere
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Rasps
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

Subscribe

FOR THE

M'Kean Co. Miner.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

$20

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage

PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $25,000, or $10,000, or $3,000, &c. &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent free of charge, on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

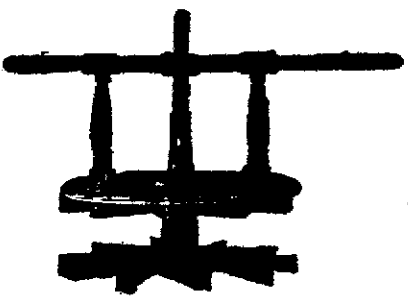
23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order. Ap15-6m

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor, Mrs. E. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell, " John Stoddard,
" M N Powell, " James Howard,
" John Grigsby, " Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor, " Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp, " Horace Vandekie,
" Wm. Haskell, " E F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B. L. KNAPP, JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,
WM. HASKELL,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm situate about one fourth of a mile southwest of Bradford borough on the Bradford and Lafayette road. Said farm contains 140 acres of land, with 100 acres improved; is well watered and has good farm buildings and a good orchard thereon. It is in close proximity to the developed oil territory, and shows undoubted surface indications of oil.

ALSO—Fifteen cows, a three-horse power threshing machine, and various farming utensils, will be sold with the farm or separately.

TERMS.—Part cash, balance on time with good security. DAVID ROGERS.
Bradford, Pa. April 1, 1874-3m

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city. F. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.
12—19—6 mos

A BLAST AT POLYGAMY.

Grand Jury Charge of Judge Boreman at Beaver, Utah.

* * * Polygamy or bigamy will require your attention. This is a crime that is very prevalent in this district and throughout the Territory. Its polluting effects are seen on every side and in every community. The children of said marriages are generally growing up as wild animals, without training, instruction or parental care. It is, of course, utterly impossible, except in isolated cases, for one father to look after the training of children separated and in various families, and there is generally little or no effort made to look after them. The consequences are seen all over the Territory, that polygamy in every phase of its character is degrading and beastly. It drags men down to the level of the beast. Woman is placed in the same social position. She is looked upon as a drudge and slave, fit only to perform the hardest work and to gratify the slavish passions of those to whom she believes herself married. She never hears the endearing name of wife, but always hears the cheerless title of "my woman." She knows nothing of love, and the charms of home are strangers to her. No section of the United States is filled with people so negligent as are the families in Utah. Vice is very prevalent, and general degradation everywhere marks the footsteps of this loathsome crime. It is a crime that each of you knows is practiced. Every community has numerous persons living in polygamy, and the leaders, nearly all guilty of this crime, persistently urge their deluded followers into committing the same degrading offense. Yet these very men will tell the world that they are law-abiding citizens! Such falsehoods are but too common, and men do not even hesitate to sometimes perjure themselves in regard to this offense. There are some men in polygamy whom I should not like to see punished. I refer to a few instances in which an honest and perfect separation has taken place between the parties; and I believe all good people would rather that none should be punished if they will but cut loose from the system. Some talk about polygamy as a part of their religion. So far as the more intelligent are concerned, this is the silliest nonsense. They do not think it to be so. They used to claim that blood atonement was a part of their religion, but elevating influences and better civilization showed this to be sanctioning cold-blooded murder. It is now almost if not entirely dead. So will this twin crime, polygamy, soon look to the eyes of the now deluded masses. The day is fast approaching when this hideous monster will be put out of sight as a thing too loathsome for public view.

The Soldiers' Homes.

At the Central Home, near Dayton, Ohio, there are 2,664 disabled soldiers; at the Northwestern branch, near Milwaukee, Wis., 865; at the Eastern branch, near Augusta, Me., 859; at the Southern branch, near Hampton, Va., 637; making a total at the four homes of 5,025, which, with seventy-seven who received out door relief, makes the total number cared for 5,102. During the year 1872 the four homes cared for 4,632 disabled soldiers, and during the year year 1871 for 4,310, showing an increase of 353 over 1872, and of 715 over 1871. Judging from the applications for admission daily received, it is probable that the next year will show a still greater increase over 1873. Of the 5,025 so cared for in the four regular homes during the last year, sixty-nine were disabled in the Mexican war, or the war of 1812, and the remainder in the war of the rebellion; 749 were between the ages of twenty and thirty, 2,606 between the ages of thirty and fifty, 1,572 between the ages of fifty and seventy, and ninety-nine over the age of seventy. Their disability was as follows: Four had lost both arms, seven both legs, three each an arm and a leg, 275 each one arm, 322 each one leg, 115 were blind, and fifty-four insane, and all the others were "disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the service and in the line of duty." Of the whole, eighty-eight were colored, fifty-nine of whom were at the Southern branch, and 1,563 are reported maimed, with a wife or minor child living; 2,184 are native born, and 2,841 are of foreign birth. There were one hundred and seventy-eight deaths during the year.

On the Will.

A citizen of Troy, N. Y., chancing some years ago to enter the office of a law firm in that town, found the partners at work upon a contested will-case, when he remarked to them that no lawyer should make money out of his estate, for he had drawn his own will "in a few plain sentences so definite and clear that any one could understand them." He was told by the lawyers that they liked nothing better than this amateur will-making, and that they were sure to get a job out of this particular testament, plain, definite, and clear as it might be. The gentleman in time died, and both the firm mentioned and two other high-priced lawyers have since been employed upon this very will, and have written long and costly "opinions" upon the meaning of the "plain, definite, and clear" document.

Catholicism.

The growth of Catholicism in the United States is somewhat astonishing. The Catholic church in the United States probably numbers eight million communicants. The Catholics occupy 6,920 stations, chapels and churches; they have the service of 4,873 priests, six apostolic vicars, forty-nine bishops, nine archbishops and one cardinal. They have eighteen theological seminaries with nearly 1,500 students; over 2,000 schools of all grades, and more than three hundred asylums and hospitals. There are among them seven different orders of monks and friars, twelve of nuns, eight different institutions such as Jesuits and Redemptorists, twelve congregations of priests and brothers, and thirty sisterhoods.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Ten and twenty dollar notes of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, with fictitious signatures, are in circulation......The committee on elections of the Louisiana Legislature have accepted the Wheeler award, and the Democrats have now a majority of seventeen in the House......The reports of negro incendiarism in St. Thomas, W. I., prove to be unfounded....The annual budget of England shows that the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1875, was £593,532. The expenditures for the current fiscal year are estimated at £75,268,000, and the revenues at £75,685,000, leaving a surplus of £417,000....The British Parliament rejected a petition for the removal of the judges who sat in the Tichborne trials and for the impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons.... Henry W. Dutton, senior editor of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, died, aged seventy-nine years. Within five months Mr. Dutton lost his wife and son, and these afflictions, coupled with the recent decease of Mr. Haskell, editor of the *Transcript*, were the indirect causes of his death......John Clifford and Thomas Mclaney, workmen at Hawkin's foundry in Springfield, Mass., were instantly killed, and James Drike fatally injured, by the explosion of a shell......The widow of the late Thomas Emery proposes to build a new structure for the Y. M. C. A. of Cincinnati, to cost from $75,000 to $100,000......The act making it a misdemeanor to practice medicine without filing a certificate with the county clerk, was killed in the New York State Senate.

Two Chinese officers were killed in Bolan. A body of two hundred troops were sent from the village of Hong Kong on the west coast to retaliate. They burned one village and put the inhabitants to death, including old men, women, and children. On their return they were surrounded and routed with a loss of ninety killed, among whom was the Chinese leader......The Cuban insurgents continue to destroy small plantations, and Captain-General Valmaseda is sending out troops to protect property. ... A negro murderer was hanged at Greensburg, La......Travis Harris, who murdered his mother-in-law, at Commerce, Mo., was hanged......It is reported that the Carlists have seized a number of women and children and threaten to shoot them unless they are ransomed......Tom Leathers, Mary L. and Captain Hutchinson were the winners of the New Orleans races......The Inman Steamship Company have tendered free passage out and back to the American riflemen who are going to Ireland......The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill providing for a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Reading railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron companies.

A serious riot took place at the opening of some pleasure grounds in the suburbs of Glasgow. A stand, on which were 1,500 people, gave way, and precipitated the entire mass to the ground. Thirty persons were injured. The visitors destroyed everything on the grounds ... Ex-Congressman Bowen has a libel suit against the editor of the Charleston, (S. C.) *News*. The Berlin government, in its last note to Belgium, says Germany is about to alter her laws, with a view to better protection of foreign countries against any future designs of German subjects......The bursting of a dam near Wrentham, Mass., destroyed mill and other property valued at nearly $200,000, and throwing out of employment a large number of persons. No lives were lost......The number of disabled soldiers cared for by the national homes of the United States during the year 1874, was 5,025. Of these sixty-nine were disabled in the Mexican war and war of 1812, and the rest in the war of the rebellion. Four have lost both arms, seven both legs, three an arm and a leg, 275 one arm, and 323 one leg....The citizens of Brownsville, Texas, deny the charges of the Mexican Minister at Washington that ex-Confederate soldiers have been concerned in the recent raids on the Texas border....The bodies of three miners were dug out of a snow slide in Cherokee gulch, four miles from Georgetown, Colorado. They had been dead several days, and were found in their bed, indicating that the slide took place in the night......At Memphis and other points in the South all the ex-Federal soldiers were invited to join in decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers...... Centennial services were held in Boston, Lexington, Concord and other points on Sunday, April 18th. President Grant and his party attended those at Concord. The preparations made for the grand display of Monday, April 19th, were extensive. Banners, flags, and pictures line the route of the march, and decoration was the order of the day everywhere. The services of the day were general. Gen. Wm. Curtis delivered the oration at Concord, and Richard H. Dana, Jr., that at Lexington. Generals and officials of all the New England States were present with civil military companies and bands. Poems suitable to the occasion, and written by Whittier and Mrs. Howe, were sung. The procession was an immense affair and included military, civil societies, and distinguished guests. After the procession was a grand dinner, at which thirty-five hundred people took part.

The lodgment of a fish bone in the throat resulted in the death of a man in New York under painful circumstances......At the Lexington Centennial it was said that fully 100,000 persons were present; had the weather been pleasant there would no doubt have been a still larger number...... The miners captured by United States troops in the Black Hills regions have been released under promise that they will not again attempt to reach the hills until the government gives them authority to do so......Catherine Hays, aged seventeen, journeyed from Ireland to her brother's house in Brooklyn last August. The brother had a family of five, and being out of work, was reduced almost to starvation. A few days ago he said to her: "Kate, I wish to God you were at home with father and mother, where you might have a good time, instead of being here as poor as we are. The next morning she answered the remark: "You will not have to say that again." She put on her shawl and went out, and soon after her body was found in the canal....President Grant made no speech in reply to the toast, "The President of the United States," at the Lexington Centennial dinner, merely rising from the table and bowing to the large assemblage......The famous horse Kentucky died at his stable on Long Island. The last time he was sold $40,000 were paid for him......In an affray at Hawkinsville, Ga., two men were killed and one seriously injured...... Frosts have caused serious damage to cotton in several of the Southern States......The difficulties in the Louisiana Legislature are not yet settled, and the State will evidently have to pass through another political crisis......Two men, being refused admittance to the Bush Tavern in Wales, Mass., attempted to force an entrance, whereupon both were shot and killed...... Another band of Mexicans have been raiding upon Texas ranches, and four of the ranches were burned. The Mexicans traveled in a party of forty and robbed and hanged as they went along......Both Houses of the New York Legislature adjourned to take part in the Lexington Centennial ceremonies......A contract has been made by which the stone work on the East river bridge, between Brooklyn and New York, will be completed this year.

The bill providing for the exclusion of lager beer from the interpretation of all statutes relating to liquor selling, and would result in permitting the sale of lager beer on Sunday in New York State, was killed by the Legislature. ......The Adventists in Chicago assembled on the twentieth of April in a private way and waited till nearly morning, with their white robes, in readiness for the expected coming of Christ. They finally dispersed quietly...... Reports from all parts of Kentucky say that great damage has been done to the fruit and tobacco plants by the unseasonable frosts and snow. In the Southern and Western States the same complaints are made......One of the latest exploits reported of strolling mendicants is the burning of an elevator for amusement by a couple of tramps in Indianapolis. This cost the owners of the property $75,000....If Wm. M. Tweed should be released by the decision of the New York court of appeals in the habeas corpus case, he will be in the custody of the sheriff until he gives $3,000,000 bail. .... The Boston city council voted $30,000 toward the centennial celebration on the seventeenth of June next, of the battle of Bunker Hill.... By a collision between two coal carts in Philadelphia the driver of one was killed..... The decrease in the price of butter has had a depressing effect in sections of New York, where dairying is the main branch of trade. Farmers who last fall and this spring refused forty cents a pound for their butter are now selling it for fifteen to twenty......At Logansport, Ind., a gang of robbers who have for some time been stealing goods from the railroads was broken up and a number of men arrested. ......A plot has been discovered in Khiva for the massacre of all the Russians in the Khanate. The Russian papers accuse the Emir of Afghanistan of complicity. It is thought that military operations have already been ordered by Russia.

The Indians who recently escaped from the Cheyenne agency have gathered, to the number of five hundred, along the valley of the Arkansas, and are preparing to go on the war-path......Sharkey is still in jail in Havana. It is not believed that Sharkey will be surrendered by the authorities......Ex-Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $23,000 of the sinking fund money of the State......The resolution impeaching State-Auditor Clinton for high crimes and misdemeanors passed the Louisiana House of Representatives......In the case of Miss Alice Early against the Chicago *Times* for libel the jury awarded the plaintiff $25,000 damages......J. R. Keene, of California, has sold to C. W. Kellogg, the San Francisco millionaire, the trotting stallion Sam Purdy, for $50,000. This is the highest figure ever paid for a trotting stallion......A fourteen year-old son of James Bennett, of Freyburg, Me., accidentally shot and killed himself while out gunning ......Mrs. David Sinley, of Peterboro, N. H., hanged herself in a closet with a skein of yarn...... Governor Hartranft is very hopeful of a speedy ending of the lamentable state of affairs in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, and expresses confidence in the peaceful solution of the longest and most stubborn conflict between capital and labor that has ever been known in the mines.

Diking in Holland.

In Dutch drainage-work the dike is a very important element. These vary, of course, according to the circumstances under which they are required. On the North sea coast, where they are built to withstand tides rising ten feet beyond their average, and, lashed by storms, they constitute a work of stupendous magnitude and cost. In the case of a polder of a few acres, they may be the work of a single man. Occasionally in their construction serious engineering difficulties are presented; especially is this the case where the dike is to be constructed in the water. Here the two sides of the foundation, which must reach from the solid earth to the surface of the water, are made by sinking great rafts of fascines made of willow osiers, often from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards square, strongly secured together, and making a compact mass. These are floated over the place they are to occupy, where they are guided by poles sunk in the bottom, and are loaded with stones or with earth until they sink. Upon this first, a second and smaller one, and often a third, and even a fourth, always decreasing in size, are placed in turn. The space between the two walls is filled with solid earth, and on the top of this secure foundation the dike is built. If the dike is to remain exposed to moving water, it must be further protected by jetties, or by mason-work, or by wattles placed upon its slope, or by rows of piles, basket-work of straw or rushes, or sometimes by brick walls.—*Scribner for May.*

A Challenge From San Francisco.

The Pacific Jockey Club has issued another challenge to owners of swift horses. At the meeting of the club in November next a purse of $30,000 in gold will be put up for a four-mile-and-repeat race, open to the world, and divided as follows: $15,000 to the first horse, $6,000 to the second, $5,000 to the third, and $4,000 to the fourth. The terms are thus set forth: Horses from Europe allowed $1,500 and five pounds in weight; horses east of the Rocky mountains, $1,000; horses from Oregon, Nevada, Utah and California, $500 for traveling expenses. Five to enter and three to start to make a race. Entrance, ten per cent. The entries will close Oct. 12, 1875, with the secretary, at the Lick House, San Francisco.

"Johnny, what are you doing, my son?" "Oh, nothing, only trying to hit Frank on the fingers with the hatchet!"

When any Antidote

Or remedy for any particular class of disease obtains a wide-spreading notoriety, it is but reasonable to suppose that it must merit the popularity it receives. It is within our province to mention that Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, so long and favorably known as the safest and most reliable remedial agent for the cure of liver, kidney, bladder, and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, and all complaints emanating from a corrupt state of the blood, etc., are in great demand. So satisfied are we of the intrinsic worth of this medicine, that we do not hesitate to notice it in our columns. It is well to mention that this medicine is composed of roots, herbs, and flowers of California, and has no spirituous stimulant or alcohol used in its preparation. We can add no better eulogium than the fact that we use it constantly in our own family, and each member thereof partakes of it, when necessary, according to directions.

The Wheat Crop.

An investigation of the condition of winter wheat by the statistical division of the Department of agriculture at Washington, represent the crop, as a whole, much below the status of that of last year in April. The northern belt was generally protected by a covering of snow, leaving the roots intact though the tops might be brown and lifeless in places. Between the thirty-sixth and fortieth parallels of latitude the protection was less uniform and continuous, and freezing and thawing in March were destructive in more exposed situations, and injury general in a greater or less degree. The injury is greater in those portions of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, in which drought prevented early planting and adequate root development before the coming of winter. In the area south of the thirty-six parallel wheat is uninjured by frost, and vigorous, even luxuriant, in some districts. The advantages of drilling over broad-casting is in all sections unanimously asserted. In California the early sown wheat is an assured success. That put in late is less vigorous, and fears are entertained that the prevailing north winds and absence of later rains may greatly reduce the yield of that less advanced portion of the crop. There is an apparent increase of about seven per cent. in the areas of winter wheat, amounting in round numbers to 1,500,000 acres, though that portion the winter killed and to be replanted in other crops may be equal in the West to the enlargement of the planted area. This increase is small in the Middle States, considerable in Illinois and Missouri, and proportionately largest in the Gulf States and in Kansas, reaching thirty per cent. in the Southwest.

We trust the time will come when every one will use Dobbins' electric soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia). Its sale is daily increasing, as is always the case with articles of merit. Try it.

Satisfied.—Some anti-vaccination delegates recently waited upon a candidate for the British House of Commons, and asked him whether, if they voted for him, he would support the repeal of the compulsory vaccination act. His answer was: "If you will only vote for me to-morrow, you may all get the small pox the next day if you like. The answer was considered perfectly satisfactory.

There could scarcely be better evidence of the extraordinary excellence of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs than the fact that they are so largely exported to Europe, where they are so highly appreciated as to find large sales in competition with instruments made there by labor which does not cost half as much. These are the only American organs largely exported.

A shark twenty-nine feet in length and fifteen feet in circumference, was caught at the Isle of Wight lately.

The "Housekeeper" of our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.—*Com.*

As Broad as Civilization.—The agent of the Wilson sewing machine company will, in a few days, sail from San Francisco for Chili in South America, where he will open a branch house and exhibit the world-renowned Wilson shuttle sewing machine at the grand exposition to be held at Santiago under the auspices of that government. By this step the Wilson sewing machine company will complete the circuit of the globe. They have already immense agencies in China, Japan, British Indies, England, France, and throughout South America. Supreme in its superiority over all other sewing machines, the Wilson goes on widening its field year after year, carrying the blessings of a cheap, capable and perfect sewing machine to the remotest haunts of civilization. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 827 and 829 Broadway, New York. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.—*Com.*

"Holden's Book on Birds," 128 pages, thirty-two engravings of birds, twenty-eight of cages, etc., filled with useful information, and should be in the possession of every one who has or ever means to have a feathered pet. It is the only book of the kind, and one that will prove a real blessing to birds. Price 25 cents. For sale by all newsdealers or by mail. Address C. F. Holden, 9 Bowdoin Square, Boston, Mass. —*Com.*

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Davis' Pain Killer.—This article needs no comments from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound compels us to give publicity to it. The Pain Killer we keep constantly at hand, and have done so for a number of years, and have administered it for ails of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the best remedy extant. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage; it was then sold in a few shops in the city; look at it now—the world are its patrons. Sold everywhere. —*Com.*

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* They are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.—*Com.*

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for rheumatism, swollen or stiff joints, flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts and burns, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.—*Com.*

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10½ @	14
Common to Good Texans	7 @	11½
Milch Cows	50 00 @	70 00
Hogs—Live	08½ @	08¾
Dressed	10½ @	10¾
Sheep	06½ @	08½
Lambs	6 00 @	8 50
Cotton—Middling	16½ @	16¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 25 @	5 40
State Extra	5 25 @	5 40
Wheat—Red Western	1 28 @	1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 20 @	1 20
Rye—State	1 08 @	1 09
Barley—State	1 25 @	1 25
Barley Malt	1 27 @	1 50
Oats—Mixed Western	75½ @	78
Corn—Mixed Western	89½ @	91
Hay, per cwt	80 @	1 00
Straw, per cwt	55 @	80
Hops.......'74s, 08@40—olds	08 @	16
Pork—Mess	21 70 @	21 75
Lard	15¾ @	15¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00 @	14 00
" No. 2, new	10 00 @	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00 @	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	35 @	40
Petroleum—Crude.......06½@06¾	Refined,	14¼
Wool—California Fleece	28 @	33
Texas "	30 @	33
Australian "	47 @	50
Butter—State	26 @	28
Western Dairy	20 @	22
Western Yellow	19 @	20
Western Ordinary	13 @	14
Pennsylvania Fine	24 @	30
Cheese—State Factory	14½ @	17
" Skimmed	05 @	11
Western	12 @	14½
Eggs—State	18 @	18
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 25 @	1 25
Rye—State	1 06 @	1 07
Corn—Mixed	90 @	91
Barley—State	1 11 @	1 11
Oats—State	74 @	74
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 50 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 18 @	1 18
Corn—Mixed	83½ @	83½
Oats	70 @	70
Rye	1 07 @	1 07
Barley	1 37 @	1 37
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	15½ @	15¾
Flour—Extra	6 00 @	8 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 31 @	1 31
Rye	1 12 @	1 15
Corn—Yellow	88 @	88
Oats—Mixed	69 @	69
Petroleum	06½ @	06¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 25 @	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 27 @	1 31
Rye	1 10 @	1 10
Corn—Yellow	89 @	89
Mixed	89 @	89
Oats—Mixed	71½ @	71½
Petroleum—Crude.......09½@09¾	Refined.	13¾

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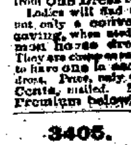

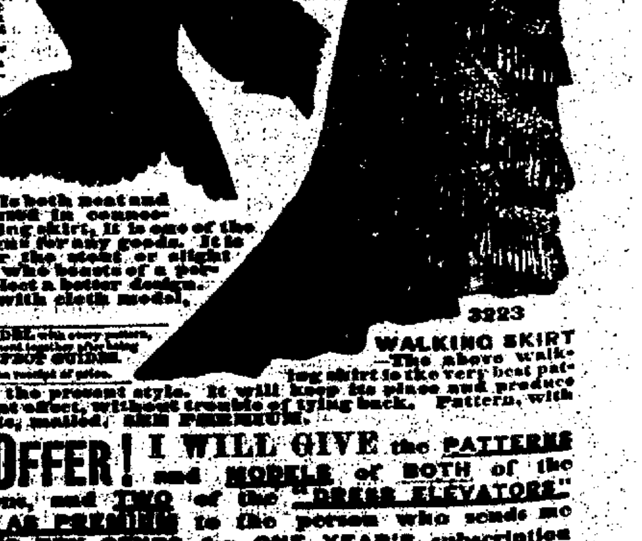

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